MR. BUCHANAN TO ME. MARCY.

Sue—I herewith transmit the copy of a note addressed by me to Lord Clarendon, dated on the 6th instant, and prepared in conformity with your instructions, on the subject of the emilatment and employment of soldiers for the British army within the limits of the United States, which I trust may receive your approbation. It was sent to the Pereign Office on the 7th, but its receipt has not yet been acknowledged. Yours, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hop. William L. MARCY. Secretary of State.

Hop. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

MR. BUGHANN TO LOND CLARENDON.

LEGATON OF THE USTIND STATES, 
LONDON, July 6, 1865. 
The undersigned. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister 
Plenjoctentiary of the United States, has been instructed 
to call the attention of the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affaira, to 
the lact that numerous attempts have been made, since 
the commencement of the existing war between Great 
Bricoin and Russia, to cultat soldiers for the British acmy 
within the limits of the United States; and that renderyous for this purpose have been actually opened in some 
of their principal cities. When initiations were thrown 
out that British Censuls in the United States were cocourseig and aiding such collisaments. Mr. Campton, 
her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, exhibited to the Secretary of State the copy of a letter which he 
had ackressed to one of these consuls, disapproving of 
the proceeding, and discountenanting it as a 
wiolation of two neutrality laws of the United 
States. After this very proper conduct on the 
part of Mr. Crampton, it was considently believed 
in the territory of a neutral motion, from whatever sources 
they may have originated, would at one or been realized, 
dorsel. This reasons blearing within the United States for 
the British army are will proceeded with energy, though 
called Jin a somewhat different form. To arrest a course 
of proceeding which so sectionally componitied the neutrality of the nation in the existing war, prosecutions 
were instituted by order of the American government, 
against the offenders. This led to developements establishing the fact that the Lisuetsman Governor of Nova 
South has had a cirect agency in attempts to violate the 
neutrality laws at the United States. This will appear 
from the copy of a notification issued by that functionary, dated at Hanker, on the 18th March last, and believed to be genuine, a copy of which the undersigned has 
now the hope of the Minister of the Proceeding the Court of the

The undersigned is happy to know that in this respect the policy of the British government is identical with that of the United States. The toreign enlistment act, (56 Geo. 3, ch. 68,) like the act of Congress, indicts the same penalties upon any individual who shall, within the British dominions, eagage "any person or persons whatever to go, or agree to go, or embark from any part of his Majesty's dominions, for the purpose, or with intent to be so enlisted," as though the enlistment had actually taken place within the same.

And here it may be worthy of remark, that neither the foreign enlistment act, nor the act of Congress, is confined to the enlistment or engagement of British subjects or American citizens respectively, but rightfully extends to individuals of all nations—"to any person whatever." The reason is manifest. The injury to the neutral principally consists in the violation of its territorial sovereignty by the belligerent for the purpose of raising armies; and this is the same, no matter what may be the national character of the persons who may agree to enter the service.

The government of the United States can look back with raturaction to the manner in which it has performed its neutral duties at every period of its history; and this often at the imminent risk of being involved in was.

In the early stage of the present war, the British government very properly turned its attention towards the neutrality laws of the United States; and particularly to the provisions which forbid the fitting out and manning privateers for foreign service. Any remissness in enforcing such provisions would have been justly regarded by that government as a violation of the neutral resistions of the United States. It is not difficult to conjecture in what light the conduct of the American government would have been viewed by the allies had it not denounced and resisted any attempt on the part of their ensury to send its agents into the ports: the United States to fit out privateers, and engage saliers to man them.

cour laws, could be offered for introjucing this scheme for recruiting the British army by men drawn from the United States, that excuse could not be available after the provisions of these laws were first made known to those engaged in the echeme.

Since that time many months have elapsed, and the British officers, with a full knowledge of the illegality of the procedure and of its offereive character to the government and people of the United States as an open contempt of their sovereign rights, persist in carrying on this obnoxious scheme without any open disapproval by the home government, or any attempt to arrest it.

This persistence of British officers, residents here or in the provinces, in countenancing and adding unrestrained by their government, and apparently with its approval, is to carry out this device of drawing recruits for the British army from the United States, gives grave importance to the subject, and calls, as the President believes, for some decisive reparation.

It is presumed that her Britannic Majesty's government will regard it as due to the irredity relations between the two countries, which are alike cherished by both, to explain the course it has pursued in this case, what countensnoe was given to it in the beginning, and what has been subsequantly done to put a stop to it.

Having, at an early stage of the proceedings, become aware or the illegal conduct of its officials in this matter, and the objectionance light in which that conduct was viewed by this government, it is not to be supposed that proper measures were not taken by her Britannic Majesty's government to auppress all further attempts to carry out this scheme of culatiment, and to punish those who persevered in it. It would afford satisfaction to be intermed what measure were adopted by her Majesty's government to arrest the mischief; but whatever they were, it is evident they have proved ineffectual, for the ground of complaint will exist, and the practice is continued by the sgency of persons beyond the limits of the

JAMAS BUCHANAN, Feq., &c., &c., &c.

JAMAS BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARGY.

(Extract.)

London, July 20, 1865.

SR:

I transmit the copy of a note received from Lord Clarences, dated on the 16th last., is answer to mine of the 6th inst., on the subject of the callutment and employment of soldners for the British army within the limits of the United States. In scknowledging the receipt of this nets, I have informed his lordship that I shall have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of it to the Secretary of State by the next steamer.

Yours, very respectfully,

Hon. Ws. L. MASCY, Secretary of State.

Yours, very respectfully
Hon. Wm. L. Mascy, Secretary of State.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. BUCHANAN.

FOREIGN OPPICE, July 16, 1855.

The undersigned, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the recopt of the note which Mr. Buchanan. Eavoy Extraordisary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, addressed to kim on the 6th inst., respecting attempts sated to have necently been made to enlist, within the limits of the United States, soldiers for the Britash army.

The undersigned must, in the first instance, express the regret of her Majesty's government if the law of the Unites States has been in any way unfringed by persona acting with or without any autho ity from them; and it is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure Mr. Mr. Buchanan that any such infringement of the law of the United States is entirely contrary to the wisnes and to the positive matructions of her Mejesty's government.

The undersigned, however—thinks it right to state to Mr. Buchanan that some months ago her Majesty's government.

Majesty's government would on no account run any risk of inringing this (the neutrainty) law of the United States."

The undersigned has, however, the honor, in conclusion, to state to Mr. Buchanan that her Majesty's government—having reason to think that no precantionary measures, with whatever honesty they may be carried out, could effectually guard against some real or apparent infringement of the law, which would give just cause for comp sint to the government of the Uniteo States—determined that all proceedings for enlistment should be put an end to, and instructions to that effect were sent cut before the undersigned had the honor to receive Mr. Buchanan's note, as the unfersigned need hardly say that the sdwantage which her Majesty's service might derive from enlistment in North America would not be sought for by her Majesty's government, if it were supposed to be obtained in disregard of the respect due to the law of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Buchanan the assurance of his highest consideration.

Hon. James Buchanan.

MR. BUCHANAN.

CLARENJON.

MR. BUCHANAN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, August 3, 1866.

Sm.—You will observe, by the London Zimes of this morning, that Lord Palmerston last night in the House of Commons, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. Thomas Milmor Gibson, stated as follows:—"With regard to the question which arose in the United States (respecting the enlistment or engagement of soldiers for the Foreign Legion,) I beg to infirm the right honorable guarteman that a similar arrangement [to that at Heligoland] was made at Hallfax, by which any persons going there, from whatever quarter, might be esrolled; but it appearing that that had led to questions within the territory of the United State as to whether or not the law of that country had been viclated, her Majesty's government being derous that he os such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces which used to take place at Hallfax."

Yours, very respe

has put an end to the enlistment of forces which used to take place at Halifar."

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hen. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

MR. MARCY TO MR. CRAMPTON.

DEPARMENT OF STATE, }

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1855.

Six—Having ascertained that the scheme to raite recruits for the British army within the limits of the United States was vigorously prosecuted after our first conversation on the subject, and that officers of her Britannic Majesty's government were taking an active part in it, notwithstanding the disapprobation of this government was well known, the President directed Mr. Buchanan. the United States Minister at London, to be instructed to bring the subject to the attention of Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Clarendon in his reply to Mr. Buchanan's note to him of the 6th of July last, admits that her Majesty's government did concur in and authorizes some measures to be taken to intreduce persons resident in the United States into the British army, but place the justification of the proceedings thus authorized upon the narrow ground that "stringent instructions" were issued to the British officers and agents to guard against any violation of the United States law of

inons' were issued to the British officers and agents to neutrality; and his ordahin expresses a confident opinion that these instructions have been seruptionarly observed. He is fully aware that volunteers have embarked in the cheme, who have violated our laws a more content, would aware the content of t

John F. Cramton, Esq., &c., &c., &c., &c.

MR. CRAMTON TO MR. MARCY.

Washington, Sept. 7, 1855.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., apon the subject of alleged recruitments in the United States of coldiers for the British army.

As your note, aithough addressed to myself, refers in a great measure to a correspondence which has taken place between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Bushnam, on the same subject, I have thought it expedient to defer replying at length to your present communication, until I shall have been more fully put into possession of the views of her Majesty's government, in regard to all the matters to which it relates.

I shall then do nyself the honor of addressing to you a turther communication; and I confidently trust that I shall be enabled aitogether to remove the unfavorable impression which has been created as to the motives and conduct of her Majesty's government, and their officers, including myself, in regard to this matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

MR. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

MR. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

SHE—In my private letter of the 2d instant. I informed you that I had prepared an efficial note, relative to the Brittshe niestments within the United States, to which Brittsh officers were auxiliary. As Mr. Crampton was personally implicated, it was determined to send it to him, although other communications on the subject had been addressed to you.

The note was sent to Mr. Crampton on the 5th instant, and yesterday I received one from him, in which he informs me that he shall send my note to his government of directions as to the reply.

I herewith transmit to you copies of the notes above alluded to, together with copies of a part of the proofs in possession of this government on the subject, implicating her Britannic Majesty's officers. I do not believe Strobel's statement can be successfully improched. I am quite sure it cannot be in its essential parts. Lord Carrendon must have been misniformed as to the actual state of things here, when he assured you that the persons who had violated our neutrality law were solf constituted and unauthorised agents. If the British government choose to take pains to ascertain what disposition has been made of the large sums of money expended in carrying out the scheme of enlistments in this country, it will find that a considerable amount of it has gone into the hands of there agents, and that it was paid to them for the purpose of being expended in the United States in taking recruits for the British military service.

Ism, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN, Req., &c., &c., &c., &c.

James Buchanan, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan, To Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

Leximon of the United States, }

Sue—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 107, of the 8th inst., with the accompanying documents.

I transmit to you the copy of a note of yesterday's date, received this morning from Lord Clarend'n, in reference to your note to Mr. Crampton of the 5th inst. on the subject of British recruitments in the United States, together with a copy of my note of this date acknowledging its received. I have been thus prompt in notifying his sordship that I had no instructions which would warrant me in interering with the correspondence commenced between Mr. Crampton and yourself at Washington, so that there might be no reason for any delay on the part of the Bruth government in sending their instructions to that gentleman. I doubt very much, however, whether the confident trust expressed by him in his note to you of the 7th instant will be realized, that after having been more fully put into possession on the views of his government he "shall be enabled altegether to remove the unfavorable impression which has been created as to the motives and conduct of her Majesty's government and their officers, including myself, binnessly in regard to this matter." Lord Clarendon's note to me of yesterday renders it improvable that Mr. Cramptor will receive any such instructions; and I doubt whether the expression of his confident trust to this effect has received the approbation of his lerdship.

I also transmit a copy of my note of the 18th July last to Lord Clarendon, to which he refers in his nate to me of yesterday. I communicated to you the substance of the note in my No. 81, of the 20th July, though at that in el did not deem it necessary to send a full copy.

I have not time at present, before the closing of the tent, the subject of the subject. I may resume it next week.

Yours, very respectfully.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. BUCHANAN.

FOULDER OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1855.

Mr. Buchanan. Envo Extraor

Yours, very respectfully.

Yours, very respectfully.

Hoo. Wm. L. Marky, Secretary of State.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. BUCHANAM.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1855.

Mr. Buchanan, Every Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, will probably have received from his government a copy of a lotter which Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to Mr. Crampton, her Estannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, on the 5th of this month, on the subject of the communication which the undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had the honor to make to Mr. Buchanan on the 16th of July, in reply to his note of the 6th of that month, cemplaining of the proceedings of British agents and British colonial authorities in raising within the States of the Union recruits for the British military service, in violati'n (as was alleged) of the act of Congress of the 20th offspril 1818.

The undersigned had hoped, from the answer which he received from Mr. Buchanan, on the 18th of July, that the explanatione and assurances which he had given on this subject, in his note of the 16th of that month, would have proved as satisfactory to the government of the United States as they appeared to be to Mr. Buchanan; and it was, therefore, with no less disappointment than regret that her Majesty's government perused the letter addressed by Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton on the 5th instant, of which the undersigned encloses a copy to Mr. Buchanan, in case he should not have received it from Washington.

Is this latter, Mr. Marcy, laying less stress than Mr. Buchanan did upon the alleged infraction of the municipal laws of the United States, dwells chiefly upon the point which was but slightly adverted to by Mr. Buchanan of an assumed diaregard of the soversign rights of the United States, than by infringing the municipal laws of the United States, than by infringing the municipal laws of the United States, that by all fre

the assurance of his highest consideration.

Hon, James Buchanan, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Olarrio States, 1

Lordon, Sppt. 28, 1865.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipetentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated on the 27th inst., from the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the note of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Crampton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington. on the subject of the collisiment and engagement of soldiers for the British army within the limits of the United States; and he will not fail to transmit to Warhington a copy of his lordship's note by to mortow's steamer.

The undersigned forbears to make any observations on this note, or to interfere in any manner with the correspondence commenced at Washington between the Se-retary of State and Mr. Crampton, as be has received no instructions which would warrant him in so doing. The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of Clarendon the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

The Right Henorable the Earl of CLARENDON.

LEMATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LORDON, July 18, 1886.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to asknowledge the receipt of the note which the Earl of Clarendon, her Mejesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sourcessed to him? on the 10th instant in answer to his note of the 6th instant, on the subject of the enlistment and employment of States by the next steemer.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of Clarendon her Mejesty's principal Secretary of State by the next steemer.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of Clarendon the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MR. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MR. MR. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

Clairenden the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon, &c., &c., MR. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1855. 
SIR—I herewith rend you papers on staining the report of the trial of Huriz, for a violation of our neutrality laws by enlisting soldiers for the British army.

The testimony shows that Mr. Crampton and several other British officials are deeply implicated in the transaction. Lord Clarendon's note, in answer to yours bringing the subject to his notice, assumed that none of her Msjesty's officers had been in any way engaged in the plan of recruiting within the United States. Had the facts been as he assumed them to be, and this government had had no reason to believe that the measure was not designed to draw recruits from the United States, his lordship's reply wou'd bave been satisfactory.

Subsequent developements show that Lord Clarendon was misinformed as to the true state of the case.

The second despatch to you on the subject showed that the ground of grievance was not confined to the mere fact of a violation of our neutrality laws by British officers. It presented the case as a national offence committed by them, frrespective of those laws. These officers may have contrived to shield themselves from the penaities of our laws, and yet have committed an offence against our sovereign territorial rights. This latter aspect of the case was distinctly presented in my last cespatch to you on the subject. It was this view of the case which the President which you to precent to her Hajesty's Minister of Foreign Relations.

't is important, with reference to proceedings against British efficers reading within the United States, that the President should know whether the government of Great Britain mean to justify or condemn their conduct. The disclosures which have been made leave no doubt of the fact that some of these officers have taken an active part in raising recruits in the United States, it has the President should be

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hos. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR MARCY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 30, 1855.

Six:—

But I have not since taken any action upon your No. 102, for the plainest reason. I had, previously to its arrival. transmitted to you a copy of Lord Clarendon's note, already referred to, of the 16th of July, on the subject of the enlistment and employment of soldiers for the British army withfu our limits, and had informed his lordably, in acknowledging the receipt of this note, that I should have much astisfaction in transmitting a copy of it to the Secretary of State. Of course it would have been improper for me to take any new step in this matter until I should learn whether this note would prove satisfactory to yourself. Again, your No. 102 states that, after many months had elapsed, British officers were still proceeding to violate our laws, and persist "in carrying on the obnoxious scheme without any open disapproval by the home government, or any attempt to arrest it;" and on of the two express instructions which the President give me, in conclusion, is, "to say to her Majesty's government that he expect it will take prompt and effective measures had been already adopted, out could not possibly have been known to you. Lord Clarendon's not had entirely changed the sapect of the case from the view which put took of it, and must necessarily have taken of it, at the date of your No. 102. The generatenor of this note—the disarowals and its regret—were certainly conciliatery, and the concludin paragraph, declaring that all proceedings for salestment in North America had been put an end to by her Majesty's government, for the swowed reason that the advantages which her Majesty's service might derive from such emissioners to the same effect in the House of Commons, on the Maugust, in which he explicitly declared that, in order to avoid questions with the United States, the government, if it were supposed to be obtained in disregard

words:—
The United States profess neutrality in the present war beween the Western Powers and Russia; but have no acts been
one within the United States, by cluzens thereof, which soord inits with the spirit of neutrality? Have not arms and
amn unition, and warlks stores of various kinds, been seat in
large quantities from the United States for the service of

with boldings within the limits of the United States presents a serious aspect. From the information of British soldings within the limits of the United States presents a serious aspect. From the information we had reson to expect a different course of conduct on his part. I need scarcely say that, had I been informed that her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington had placed himself in the position attributed to him by Captain Strobel, I should not have expressed to Lord Clarendon my satisfaction in transmitting to you his note of the 16th Juny.

Lit is remarkable, that Lord Clarendon, in his note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note of the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 4th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 5th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to the 16th September to Mr. Champton into note to the 16th September to the

train, from Brilibh ports either in the United Kingdom or in the Mediterranean, to the Crimes, to say acting of the nunerous American merchant vessels employed in conveying troops and munitions of war from the ports of Prance.

Private manufacturing establishments in the United States have been resocted to for powder, arms and warlike stores for the use of the alites, and immence quantities of provisions have been imminded to supply their armices in the Crimea. In the face of these facts, open and known to all the world, it cortainly was not expected that the British government would have alluded to the very limited traffic which some of our citizens may have had with Russis, as sustaining a selemu charge against this government for violating neutral obligations towards the aliles. Russis may have shared scantily, but the aliles and the selection of the war to the control of the substance of the war to the substance of the war in which Great British is organeed, and to retze the opportunity for promoting inautrestion when the substance of the war in which Great British is organeed, and to retze the opportunity for promoting inautrestion in the Willed States?

This government replies that it has no knowledge or be left whatever of the existence of any such plora or conspiracies. It has not yeen it stated in English newspapers that a sew persons it om Ireland had congregated together at Booton, or in its vicinity, adopted in English merspapers that a sew persons in omitted on the condition of the land of their birth. It was not here confidered a noticeable affair, and only recame known to any member of this government by the comments upon it which appeared in the British press. Grequity, it is accordanced that is very few individuals were in the substantial of the British memory of the surface of the British in the surface of the British in the pro